Blair County Whig.

OUR COUNTEY IS OUR PARTY.

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DIRECTORY

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D. Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
Joseph Hewit, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess.
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
Russ Constable.
... Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. ... Barr, and Thomas McFar... ...rer of School Board.

...CARS.
...RTURES.
...G—
...xp. Tr. West.
...il Tr. East.
...l Tr. West.
...West.
...West.
...West.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

REBEL GENERALS.

During the late contests in Missouri, the names of two men as rebel leaders have become more prominently associated with the Secession cause than any other. They fought conjointly the battle of Springfield, and won it. After that, they separated, and are reported again as having joined their forces for a final effort against Fremont. These two men are totally different in their mental organizations. One of them is really a general of fine natural capacity; the other a mere partizan leader. The former is

GEN. STERLING PRICE,

who is now the senior officer of the rebels in front of the column of Union troops as it advances into Southwestern Missouri. Flushed with his victory over Lyon, at Springfield, by a rapid march northward, he passed all the main positions of the Union troops, and struck a successful blow at Lexington. There he took Col. Mulligan with full two thousand Union troops.

General Price's experience as a military leader began actively with the Mexican war. He was one of the appointments made to brigadierships by President Polk from civil life. Up to that time his pursuits had been confined to the peaceful, unless his attendance upon militia musters and holding a harmless *rank* in their *ranks* be taken as an evidence of proclivity to human slaughter.

General Price, in pursuance of the command assigned to him, headed a column of Western troops in 1848, by way of New Mexico and El Paso, into the states of Coahuila and Chihuahua. Indeed, he had succeeded General Kearney, of the regulars in command of the Department of New Mexico, after the latter had pressed forward to California. He crossed the Jornado del Muerto (journey of death) as the immense desert in the southeastern part of New Mexico is called, and occupied Chihuahua one month after he left Santa Fe.

He started in pursuit of the enemy, stationed in force at Santa Cruz de las Rosales, sixty miles south of the Capitol of the State, on the morning of the 8th of March, 1848, and reached their positions at daylight on the morning of the 9th. He seems, therefore, gifted with the faculty of attaining distances as well as Fremont. He performed the march at the head of 250 mounted men—a march which, for the time it lasted, was quite equal to Fremont's from San Jose to Los Angelos. After the delay necessary to bring up his artillery, he attacked the town on the 16th of March, and continued the siege against a greatly superior numerical force until the enemy, commander and all, surrendered unconditionally.

After returning to Missouri, he became the Democratic candidate for Governor, and served four years as chief magistrate of that State. When the recent outbreak against the Government occurred, he became "Claib" Jackson's chief of the "State Guards," and, as such, still makes his report to the alleged Governor of Missouri.

Once when Benton was addressing a Missouri audience, Sterling Price interrupted the "Old Roman." The latter, turning upon him in the majesty of his leonine wrath, said:

"You'll yet be hanged for treason!"

"Old Bullion's" prophecy seems likely to be fulfilled.

Price is fully fifty-five years of age, the possessor of a most massive frame; with hair and beard originally red, he presents now a singular shock of both gray and red intermingled.

The other consociate rebel leader to whom allusion was made above is

"BEN" M'CULLOCH,

Better known as Major of the Texan rangers than in any other character. He first obtained celebrity as the leader of a band of scouts which were employed to defend the region of country which lies north and west of San Antonia from the incursions of Indians, outlaws, and Mexican marauders. For years anterior to the outbreak of the Mexican war he had been known upon the frontier as reckless, dauntless, and intrepid. He learned to love "the man-hunt of the prairies." He had many an injury and unforgotten wrong to revenge upon "the mixed breeds, the unworthy successors of the Aztecs and of Cortez. The disasters of Mier, Loredo, and Santa Fe were to be wiped out. No better opportunity could be afforded than in a war backed by the immense resources of the United States.

Hence he seized with avidity the opportunity of enlisting his company in General Henderson's regiment of Texan Rangers. In that regiment he served for six months, and after their term of service closed he re-enlisted a company, and remained upon General Taylor's line until after the battle of Buena Vista.

Before that battle was fought and won, special and extraordinary service was required of the enterprising officers of that column. Major Gaines and Cassius M. Clay were taken at Encarnacion. Capt. Headley, at the head of a detachment of Yell's Arkansas Cavalry, was taken. No scouting party seemed able to return. Even Col. May, with a detachment of four hundred men, returned without any definite information in regard to the numbers or disposition of the forces of Santa Anna.

"Ben" McCulloch, with a few men was sent out to reconnoitre to obtain what was wanting—information. He sent back all his men, retaining only one man, and entered the lines alone—the enemy being encamped at the scene of Gaines' disaster. Next day he returned with full information of the number of the enemy, of his guns, cavalry, and munitions of war. This caused General Taylor to fall back at once from Agua Nueva to Buena Vista. In the battle McCulloch bore a brave and gallant part.

Since that time he has been appointed marshal of one of the districts of Texas, has been commissioner to Utah in conjunction with ex-Governor Powell, and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the Government until our recent civil convulsions.

Regardless of all favors conferred and enjoyed, he has seen fit to ignore all past favors and obligations, and has thrown off his allegiance to the land that praised and loved him so much. A branded felon and traitor to its laws, he stands convicted before the world. Without a large quantity of brains, he has a fine phisical form, with great energy in action. Quiet in manner, he is yet a man of violent passion, and when they are aroused he is a perfect fiend. Cold towards his troops, he is not beloved by them. Whilst they have full confidence in his courage, they doubt his capacity to lead large masses of troops in the field with success. A partisan leader of capacity, he fails to come up to the higher standard of military requirements. In brief, he can command a company, regiment, or brigade, but cannot lead an independent division or column. In this capacity he is greatly the inferior in intellectual force of Gen. Price.

The Position of Gen. Houston.

The Richmond *Enquirer* contains a letter from Sam Houston, dated September 18, which was written for the purpose of defining his position, and in answer to an article which he saw in the New York *Herald*, about the 15th or 16th of August, which states that Gen. Houston has no sympathy with the rebellion. In reply to this he says:

Previous to the act of secession by Texas, and whilst the measure was one of argument and opinion, my position to it was open and avowed, and my opposition to the acts of the Convention was not concealed, but on all becoming occasions fully expressed, nor did I cease that expression of opposition to the measure of secession until the people acquiesced in it, when I, as one of them, unhesitatingly assented to this conclusion; since which time I have attempted to throw no impediment in the way of this action, but, on the contrary, have performed all the acts of a dutiful and loyal citizen of the Southern Confederacy. This was doing no more than what became me, for I have lived and acted upon the principle that all public officers should obey the will of their constituents, and all private citizens support the Govenment which secures to them their liberation.

Whilst the Convention was in session, I presented a communication to the Legislature, accompanying resolutions forwarded to me by the Executive of Tennessee, on the subject of coercion, in which I denounced, unqualifiedly, such a measure of Federal policy. Since then, my opinion has undergone no change. * * *

Had I been disposed to involve Texas in civil war, I had it in my power, for I was tendered the aid of seventy thousand men, and means to sustain myself in Texas, by adhering to the Union; but that I rejected, and, in turn for the offer, I gave my advice to the Federal Government that I wanted no money, I desired no office, and wished for no troops, but if Mr. Lincoln was wise, and wished to confer a benefit upon the country, he should evacuate Fort Pickens and Sumpter, and recall the Federal troops from Texas, and not take the counsel of such a man as Gen. Scott, or his administration would be disgraced. Notwithstanding this, when my message was reported to Mr. Lincoln, by his own messenger, it appeared that he did not believe that his agent had been faithful in the discharge of his trust in reporting my opinion. So strong was this belief, that he immediately resolved to send another messenger and troops to the South.

Feminine Decorations in Different Countries.

The ladies of Japan gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them. The blackest teeth are considered the most beautiful in Guzuerat; while in Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be, she would think herself very ugly if she were not plastered with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of she goats; and to make them so, their youth is passed in the torture of small wooden shoes.

In some countries, mothers break the noses of their children; and in others, they press the head between two boards that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair. The Turkish women, on the contrary are warm admirers of it. The Indian is very thickly smeared with bear's fat; and the female Hottentot receives from the hand of her lover warm intestines and reeking tripe, with which to decorate herself.

In China, small eyes are not admired. The Turkish ladies dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eyebrows, to cause them to appear prominent, and they tinge their nails with a rose color.

The female headdress is in some countries, singularly extravagant. The Chinese fair one carries on her head the figure of a bird; this bird is composed of copper or gold, according to the quality of the person; the wings, which are spread out, fall over the front part of the head-dress, and conceal the temples; the tail is long and open, and forms a beautiful tuft of feathers; the beak shades the top of the nose, and the neck is fastened to the body by a spring, that it may freely play, and undulate at the slighest motion.

Bruce writes, as the climax of female decorations, his description of the favorite queen of Senarr: "A ring of gold passed through her under lip, and weighed it down till it almost covered her chin, leaving her teeth bare, which were very small and very fine; her ears reached down to her shoulders, and had the appearance of wings; there was a gold ring in each of them, about five inches in diameter, and somewhat thinner than a man's little finger; the weight of this had drawn down the hole where her ear was pierced so much that three fingers might easily pass above the ring. Her neck was adorned with a gold necklace of several rows, one above the other, to which were hung rows of perforated sequins, and upon her ankles were two rings of gold, larger than those used for chaining felons." Another of the wives, in addition to these, "had chains coming from her ears to the outside of each nostril, where they were fastened. A ring was also put through the gristle of her nose and it hung down to the opening of her mouth; having altogether something the appearance of a horse's bridle."

Recovering Stray Mules.

A Cairo correspondent of the New York Herald says:

I heard a good story of two of our soldiers, at Paducah, yesterday, which will pay for its space in repeating. When our troops first received their teams they were in trouble to procure forage; so the mules were turned loose or tethered in the outskirts of the town. Occasionally a few would be missing, until Uncle Sam found himself minus some twenty-five or thirty. Those which strayed away were caught by the rebel speculators and taken to Blandsville, back of Columbus, where they had accumulated some fifty stolen and purchased animals, which were under some five or six keepers. The two privates mentioned (members of the Fortieth Illinois volunteers,) hearing of the whereabouts of the stock, asked General Smith's permission to attempt their recapture, which, with some misgivings, was granted. The boys, dressed in the garb of Kentucky farmers, went and surveyed the field and fold, and set to work. They had whisky with them—whisky such as Kentucky rebels like to get drunk on, good old Bourbon—and the first object was to get them as comfortably tight as possible, which was not long in being accomplished. Then the boys went to the mule yard, let down the bars, mounted two of the best, without saddle or bridle, and started for Paducah, the whole lot following at a break-neck pace, and braying in the most diabolical chorus. The keepers were not long in discovering the trick, and gave chase as far as they deemed it prudent toward our lines, but to no purpose; and in good season Saturday afternoon the boys made their appearance at Gen. Smith's headquarters to report, their faces beaming with a glow of satisfaction hard to describe. Their report was a condensation of Laconism, so I will give the dialogue:

Gen. Smith. "Well, boys, what luck?"

Soldier. "We got 'em, and more too."

Gen. Smith. "How many did you get?"

Soldier. "Forty, I reckon; haint counted 'em."

Gen. Smith. "But that is more than we have lost. You didn't steal any, I hope."

Soldier. "Steal! K-ristopher, steal! No, sirree; but you see we didn't have time to put the bars up after we had got Uncle Sam's out, and the ... things would foller."

Then the General drew on an elongated countenance, and, as sternly as though he had been a judge and was sentencing a culprit to a lifetime of imprisonment, lectured the soldier for using profane language in the quarters and presence of a general officer. The soldier took the lecture uneasily, twirling his hat nervously the while, and, when the General had "subsided," apologized as follows:

"You see, General, we had to cuss the —— things all day to git 'em into camp, and it's mighty hard to quit off all of a sudden."

Then the General's rigidity relaxed; a smile, or rather a laugh, came up from his heart, and tried to escape from the corners of his mouth; but discipline is discipline with an old army officer, and it would not do to allow such a breach of decorum to pass unnoticed; but in consideration of the recaptured twenty-five, "and more too," he did not inflict any severe castigation or put them under arrest, but, thanking them for the services rendered, dismissed them with a caution to leave their profanity behind when they came again to headquarters, and the boys left, declaring, as they closed the door, that "such a pious old cuss hadn't any business to be around amongst sojers."

Traitors in the North.

The people of Ohio have been startled by the discovery that lodges of the treasonable "knights of the golden circle" exist in that State. The commander of one of these lodges was arrested, last week, in Marion county, and the Cleveland *Herald* gives the following account of the affair:

"On the arrest of the commander Court, three hundred men, armed, rallied to rescue the prisoner, and among the number who were most active was the prosecuting attorney for that county, who himself is supposed to belong to the order. Warrants are now out for five more at Marion. Court has been busy initiating members into this order, in one case doing so in a saw mill. He is one of the most active, and apparently has but little fear of the result of his arrest, believing that the order has strength enough to rescue him from all peril. A man named Brandshaw, of Marion, who had become alarmed, upon reflection, at the nature of the oaths and designs of the order, and who wished to make a clean breast of the matter, cannot now be found, and has not been seen for some days since, when he was in pursuit of a certain paper that contained evidence of the crime of certain members of the organization. *In one county near the Reserve there are eleven hundred members of this order.* It is known where the depot of arms was; and also what success or want of success has attended the efforts to procure arms. It is known when the arms were distributed and to whom. The signs, grips and passwords of these conspirators are known, their place of meeting and place of deposite for their flag. The number who are in posession of arms are known and the kind of weapons they have. The lodges were supplied with the New-York *Day Book*, and it is known through what avenues that traitorous sheet reaches its readers.

"The existence of these organizations may well startle the community, for the machinations of the order have been secret but wide spread. These lodges endeavored to control both of the late state conventions, and certainly in one county has a lodge endeavored to control the local nomination made by the Union convention of that county. The aim of this conspiracy is to paralyze all war effort in Ohio, resist by force the collection of the war tax, and in every way embarrass the present administration, and, if possible, gain control over the next, and when the state is bound hand and foot, these conspirators have promise of a military force from the South, that shall, to use the expressive language of the southern emissary, 'clean out' the abolitionists."

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

QUERY—On the subject of the Tonnage tax Repeal, is received too late for attention this week.

HOW TO CLOSE THE WAR.

We are now in no condition to discontinue the war with credit to ourselves and with a prospect of a lasting peace unless the disaffected lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. Little evidence of such an intention has come to our knowledge. On the contrary they are making every effort for a vigorous resistance, and declare their determination not to submit, even when the last drop of blood has been shed. They profess to be ready to die rather than return to the Union. In the beginning we had no other alternative than to fight, so now we are still in the same situation. It is manifest that as extraordinary measures have already been employed to aid in suppressing sedition so other and perhaps still more extraordinary means must be made use of. Our enemies are bringing into play everything that will be of advantage to them. They are sending northward, spies and emissaries of every description to gain information and corrupt the public mind. The passions and weekness of human nature are appealed to—and even their fears,—Knights of the Golden Circle are among us, listening to the confidential conversations of the firesides.—We must hunt up these knights and drag them from their haunts, destroy their lodges and punish them for their treason. They have insinuated themselves into public offices. District Attorneys whose duty is to prosecute the offenders of the law, have become the gravest offenders of all. Every class of society in the State of Ohio has some representatives among the treasonable order, and is it fair to believe that our own State is free from the cancer? We think not. We would advise you to look well around you and with a laudable jealousy observe the conduct of your neighbors. These are days of extraordinary treason. The war will never end if the poison is allowed to seuk out the heart-blood of our communities. Whilst none in ordinary times should encourage informers, yet in times like these it is misprison of treason to conceal. The safety of of our own homes demands that the enemy and all his agents in our midst, be torn up root and branch—that not the innocent but the guilty suffer the extremest pains and penalties of the law.

BLANKETS.

The government has again appealed to the mothers and daughters of our country, to assist it in providing blankets and stockings for our brave soldiers. It is not because the government is poor that the appeal is made, but because our manufactories cannot meet the rapidly increasing demand. It is not the want of money of which the government complains, but the want of an opportunity to buy. The men whose duty it is to purchase, know that there are thousands of spare blankets and stockings in the wardrobes and stocking-baskets of our citizens, and that it is only necessary for them to appeal to the generosity of their country-women. Ladies what must be done that our soldiers may be saved? Why, form blanket societies, and stocking societies. Go together as you used to do in your sewing societies to raise money for foreign missions. You have a great domestic mission. Obtain contributions of blankets and stockings, and money if need be. What do you want with money? Why if your neighbor has a puir of blankets, or a pair of stockings, and feels too poor to buy them, go you and get money and buy them. Poor neighbor if you have only a pair of stockings, or a single blanket that you would like to give, and almost feel ashamed to give so little, don't hesitate, give it at any rate. Don't delay a moment. Let town and country pour out their riches, and before winter is over the hearts of half a million of soldiers will swell with gratitude toward their kind mothers, wives and sisters.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We have news of some intesest from abroad. Italy has proposed to France a measure by which the Italian question could be settled. France returns her answer that she is not now by reason of her financial difficulties prepared to adjust the matter. The Bank of France is in a precarious situation. The high price of grain is owing more to speculation than to scarcity. Admiral Lagraviere who is now on the coast of Syria, is to take charge of the French expedition to Mexico.——The Infanta Dorua Marcia of Spain, is dead.——A Spanish officer now in Ireland writing home, says that there are 10,000 laborers unemployed in that country, and who could be obtained to complete the unfinished railroads of Spain.——Garabaldi has received an address with 20,000 signatures, in the Neapolitan provinces asking him to lead them against Rome. This is an evidence of the immense number which is willing that he should emancipate the Romans; considering that only a small portion of the people can write.——The festivals consequent upon the cornation of the King and Queen of Prussia, still continue. The Austrian dominions are quiet and there is no indication of an outbreak.——The affairs of Poland are growing more interesting. The powers of the Russian government are severely taxed for expedients to avoid a general outbreak.——The foreign powers are becoming more friendly toward us.—There is a strong current running in our favor.

GEN. SCOTT.

We are sorry to announce the withdrawal of Gen. Scott from active service. No man in the nation is better entitled to the applause and gratitude of his countrymen than he. His life has been spent in the service of his country. From youth to old age he has ever been loyal; and when Virginia called home her sons, Gen. Scott, unmoved by State prejudices, spurned the offer of ease and emolument. His mind has always been as vigorous as his heart has been patriotic. He is now dying daily by reason of wounds and injuries received in the public service. He carries beneath his shoulder blade a British bullet received in the war of 1812. We have only one wish and that is, that before he closes his eyes upon his country, it may be a free country, and the flag he has so often planted upon a victorious field, may still be the emblem of peace and happiness.

A BATTERY SILENCED.—Last week the Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court, and Clerk to the Courty Commissioners, and editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, fired a shot into our tent, whereupon we returned the fire and silenced his battory. His friends carried him off the ground speechless—not one word is he able to utter in reply. It is proper to say that the duties of the several offices still continue to be discharged by his assistants. The pluck of Judge Jones is nowhere to be found about the *Register* since his retirement.—If Mr. Caldwell should finally recover, as we hope he may, and again drive in our pickets, we stand ready to defend our friends and ourselves.

GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.—The great naval expedition which sailed southward some days ago consists of about 50 vessels and carries over 15,000 land forces with an abundance of artillery, and siege *materiel*. Gen. Sherman, who commanded Sherman's celebrated battery, is in command of the troops.

We are too modest of course to publish all the complimentary notices given us by our brethren of the press. We can but return to them one and all our sincere thanks and promise to strive to continue to merit their good opinion.

The following we copy from the Bellefonte *Democrat* without the knowledge or consent of our junior:

"We learn that our good friend John H. Keatley, has associated himself with Jno. Brotherline, in the publication of the Blair county *Whig*. John is a good writer and a clever fellow, and will make the *Whig* a good paper. For years we played in the same puddle, studied (?) in the same books, whittled the same benches, and got whipped by the same "master," and now that we are engaged in the same business it is but natural that we should wish him success. We know about what he will have to contend with; but we hope that he will be able to put it through and make a "mark."

THE REBELLION.

Retirement of General Scott.

Honors to the Old Veteran—M'Clellan Commander in Chief—His Order of Acceptation.

The following letter from Lieutenant General SCOTT was received by the President on Thursday afternoon:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington D. C., Oct. 31, 1861.

The Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo, admonish me that a repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicne, are necessary to add a little more to life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man.

It is, under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service.

As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times, from the orders of a President who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesy—whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic without sectional partialities or prejudice, to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir,

With high respect, your ob't serv't,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet council was convened on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take the subject into consideration.

It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined.

Gen. M'Clellan was thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. On being seated the President read to the General the following order:

"On the 1st day of November, A. D 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowance."

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, when assailed by a parricidal rebellion.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SCOTT.

General Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

PRESIDENT: This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well—I know that the country has placed its interests, in this trying crisis, in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise.—Their labors are untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

President, you must excuse me; I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayer to God for this Administration, and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over its enemies, and that speedily.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, giving him his haud, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection. The President added:

GENERAL: You will naturally feel solicitude about the gentlemen of your staff, who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration. I understand that they go with you to New York. I shall desire them, at their earliest convenience, after their return, to make their wishes known to me. I desire you, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your counsel and society, which they have so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to render their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore.

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY CAMERON.

The following is the response of the Secretary of War to the letter of General Scott:

War Department,
Washington Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL: It was my duty to lay before the President your letter of yesterday asking to be relieved under the recent act of Congress.

In separating from you, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that your health, shattered by long service and repeated wounds, received in your country's defense, should render it neccessary for you to retire from your high position at this momentous period of our history.

Although you are not to remain in active service, I yet hope that while I continue in charge of the Department over which I now preside, I shall at times be permitted to avail myself of the benefits of your counsels and sage of experience. It has been my good fortune to enjoy a personal acquaintance with you for over thirty years, and the pleasant relations of that long time have been greatly strengthened by your cordial and entire co-operation in all the great questions which have occupied the Department and convulsed the country for the last six months.

In parting from you I can only express the hope that a merciful Providence, which has proteced you amidst so many trials will improve your health and continue your life long after the people of the country shall have been restored to their former happiness and prosperity.

I am, General, very sincerely your friend and servant,
Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

To Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, present.

GEN. M'CLELLAN ACCEPTS THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Major General M'Clellan to-night issued the following order:

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington D. C., Nov. 1, 1861.

In accordance with General Order No. 94 from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompas and disturb the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but confiding, as I do, in the loyalty, discipline, and courage of our troops, and beleiving, as I do, that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation—the hero who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sacrificed with his blood; who in more mature years, proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Motezumas; whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country; whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life;—a warrior who scorned the selfish glories of the battle-field, when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitable for his country; a citizen who, in his declining years, has given to the world most shining instances, of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth and clinging to the cause of truth and honor. Such has been the career of Winfield Scott, whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor as a man and a soldier.

While we regret his loss, there is one thing we cannot regret—the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well. Beyond all that, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

Geo. B. M'Clellan.
Major General Commanding U. S. A.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War will accompany General Scott to New York, to-morrow, by the early train.

FREMONT'S ADVANCE FORCE BEYOND SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 29.

The total number of killed, wounded, and missing of the body-guard is 51.

The killed and wounded of the rebels, according to their own account, is 80.

The Home Guard appear to have come out strongly of late. They captured and brought back Major White, who was a prisoner, and the fourteen rebels who were taking him to Gen. Price's camp. Last night about twenty of them charged on Lieut. Col. John H. Price and twelve other rebels, killing one of them, twelve miles south of here, and bringing all the rest in, and they are now prisoners in our camp.

The divisions of our army are coming up to us by forced marches. General Pope and General Hunter's commands are expected here this evening, and General McKinstry's to-morrow. All our troops are in the best of spirits, and full of enthusiasm.

General Fremont has taken possession of the flouring mills in this county, and is rapidly gathering supplies for the army.

General Price is near the Arkansas line. It is doubtful whether he will give us battle.

The rebel officers thought that the body guard that made the attack upon them was 2,500 strong, and on their retreat swore at their men for acting like a pack of cowards. We got about sixty of their muskets, which they had dropped in their flight.

Our advance is at Ozark, fifteen miles south of Springfield.

Fifteen of the body-guard were buried yesterday afternoon with military honors. The Burton Cadets, Holman's Sharpshooters, General Fremont and staff, all the surviving and unwounded guards, and a large number of citizens, both male and female, followed in the procession. The bodies were buried in one grave, into which General Fremont cast the first earth.

RELEASE OF COL. MULLIGAN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov 1.

Passengers from the West report that Colonel Mulligan, the hero of Lexington, has been released by General Price. He was seen at Warrensburg to day, on his way to Lexington to bring away a child he had left there.

This release indicates that the commission sent from St. Louis some days since to effect the exchange of Cols. Mulligan and Peabody and Major Vanhorn for Gen. Frost, Col. Bowen, and Major Williams, who were captured at Camp Jackson, has been successful.

ARREST OF A GUIDE.

Dr. Lloyd, of Vienna, Va., who has for some time been acting as a volunteer guide for the Federal troops in that vicinity, was arrested yesterday by order of Gen. Hancock, and conveyed to Washington. He is accused of giving information to the rebels.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

General McClellan has, through means not made public, informed himself very minutely of the movements of the enemy, the number and strength of their batteries at and in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, the number of guns they have mounted, and the strength of their army. He is guided in his operations by a full knowledge of all their important movements.

FROM MISSOURI.

Headquarters, Camp Lyon, Springfield, Oct 31.—A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for some days past respecting the report of General Fremont's removal, but late Washington advices received at headquarters mention nothing of the kind.

General Fremont's removal would cause an immense excitement, and I suspect no little trouble at camp. A number of officers declare that they would resign in that event, or insist upon creating Fremont dictator of the south-west, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this department.

The list of rebels killed in the battle of Friday last numbers 127.

No intelligence has been received of Gen. Johnston having assumed the command of the rebel forces in Missouri.

The cause of the cannonading heard in the vicinity of Sarcoxie is still unknown.

Springfield, Nov. 1.—Our scouts bring us this morning definite information that Price has left Sarcoxie and moved, via Neosho, towards Caseville, Barry county.

Opinions differ as to whether he will march north of that point on Springfield, or continue his retreat into Arkansas.

A body of rebel cavalry was seen twenty-five miles south of here last night by a reconnoitring party.

Generals Pope and McKinstry should be here to-day. Gen. Hunter is on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for rations.

Jefferson City, Nov. 4.—Gen. Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other means of transportation, Gen Fremont is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

Cairo, Illinois, October 28.—A party of thirty men of the Tweny-eighth Illinois Regiment, while scouting on Sunday, encountered a party of cavalry and infantry, thirteen miles below this place. A brisk engagement ensued, in which the rebels were routed with the loss of a captain and lieutenant, and several wounded. No loss on our side.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST FREMONT EXPLAINED.—By the telegraphic reports in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the statement of Gen. Thomas that Fremont has purchased and furnished the soldiers with inferior and rotten blankets, turns out to be a mistake.

By the way, why was this exparte report suffered to be published. It was well enough for Gen. Thomas to make his report to the War Department, for the information of the authorities, but it ought not to have been published until Fremont had been furnished with a copy, and had time given him to make his defense. Great injustice is done to Fremont in permitting this damaging official report to go out, while he was too far off to meet and answer the charges. If the object of the publication was to weaken the hold Fremont has upon the public esteem, it will fail of its design, as the Americon people like fair play, and will not see a man cried down without a chance to defend himself, especially when he is chasing a horde of rebels before his victorious troops.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

☞ The number of mules and horses at Perryville, in Cecil county, Maryland, it is said has been augmented to ten thousand. It requires 60 tons of hay, and 3,000 bush. of oats to feed them each day.

Clippings.

☞ Infidels are generally credulous. They believe everything but the Word of God.

☞ Those persons who are continually talking behind people's backs are usually great liars.

☞ Only one box of candles in Galveston, Texas, and the gas works stopped for want of coal, is the last report.

☞ The Commissioner of Patents has decided adversely on McCormick's application for the extension of his reaper patent of 1847.

☞ Allegheny county has contributed more than seven thousand soldiers to the various regiments now in the service of the federal government.

☞ A grocer of Cincinnati was recently mulcted in $50 for kicking a man, named *Bung*, out of his store. We think it hard that he should be fined for using his foot as a *Bung-starter*.

☞ During the last week there were exported from New York to Europe 1,377,546 bushels of grain, and 83,524 barrels of flour, estimated to be worth two and a quarter millions of dollars.

☞ A person who objects to tell a friend his faults, because he has faults of his own, acts as a surgeon would who should refuse to dress another person's wound because he had a dangerous one himself.

☞ Col. Baker was wounded by two balls in the head, one through the heart, one in the body, and another in the arm. After he fell, the rebels endeavored to secure his body, but his friends, after a vigorous contest, succeeded in bringing it away.

☞ More Truth than Poetry.—An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all;" a bishop with a legend, "I pray for all;" a soldier with a motto, "I fight for all;" a farmer drawing forth a purse, with the superscription, "I pay for all."

☞ A "good one" is told of a Quaker Volunteer, who was in a Virginia skirmish. Coming in pretty close quarters with a rebel, he remarked: "Friend, it's unfortunate, but thee stands just where I am going to shoot," and blazing away down came Secesh.

☞ A capital story is told of the manner in which rats steal hen's eggs. One of the largest of the banditti lies upon his back, when the others carefully and slyly roll an egg upon his breast which he holds fast by his feet and legs. He is then taken by the tail and dragged, tail foremost egg and all, to the grand rendezvous of all the rats.

☞ A woman in Chicago has just recovered the heavy verdict of ten thousand dollars against a physician of that city who promised to cure her defective eyesight, but destroyed her eye instead. The defence was that she desired to have her eye put out, in order to insert an artificial one, but the jury did not admit the plea.

☞ Semi-military gentlemen in the habit of sporting undress uniforms find themselves in trouble in Washington. The Provost Marshal's patrols ask all such for their passes. When they answer that "they do not belong to the army," the captain of the Guard tells them that if they don't want to be put in the guard-house they had better take off that uniform.

☞ "Glory be to God," shouted an excitable gentleman to John J. Crittenden, "McClellan is sending 20,000 men from Washington to Cincinnati, for Kentucky. We're safe now." "Safe!" exclaimed the veteran Senator, "doesn't it blister your tongue to tell it? *Safe!* by Ohio and Indiana troops, while Kentuckians allow themselves to be protected by others. It's a shame to old Kentucky, sir."

☞ A gentleman holding a commission in the army, and now stationed at West Point, who was till recently a professer in the University of Mississippi, states that the carnage among the rebels must have been terrible at Bull Run. The dead bodies of one hundred and forty-seven men, residents of Oxford, where the University is situated, were sent home directly after that engagement. At that rate, the number killed must have been several thousand.

☞ A laughable incident is told of a nervous man, who imagined himself very sick; reports were in the neighborhood that he was given over by the doctor. He was discovered early in the day making rapid strides through the streets. His alarmed neighbors met him. "How are you, friend?" "Sick, very sick." "Where now?" "After some one to sit up with me to-night; I am so plagued for watchers that there is no one I can depend upon."

☞ Secretary Cam[illegible] visit to the West[illegible] saw some four o[illegible] the platform o[illegible] ping up to th[illegible] "Do yo[illegible] regiment[illegible] "Yes[illegible] "A[illegible] of C[illegible]

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offer's homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

Friday Morning, Nov. 8, 1861.

LOCALS.

☞ Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Sabbath next at the usual hours.

☞ Mrs. Ellen Murray whose death we announced in a mistake, is living and well.

THE DIFFERENCE.—If you want to subscribe for the *Whig*, there is nothing to pay now. If you want to quit you must pay up arrearages at the rate of four cents per copy, from Vol. 1 No. 1 of New Series

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning last an engineer on a local freight train, named [illegible] Jackson, was severely injured by a [illegible]ead, received whilst passing [illegible]e. He was looking out [illegible] in contact with the [illegible]n Journal.

[illegible] the pleasure of [illegible] esteemed and [illegible]on. James T. [illegible]m the Cen[illegible] a pa[illegible]hat we [illegible]arned

THE LATE FRESHET.—On last Saturday night the river between our town and Gaysport became very much swollen by reason of the heavy rains which fell during the day and night previous. In the afternoon of Saturday the water began to rush down the channel with fearful swiftness, and when night set in with its pelting rain an inundation of Gaysport and the meadow lands below was imminent. After dark the water rose to a very great height—higher, it is said, than it had been since the floods of 1838 and 1847. The arches of the viaduct of the Branch rail road were completely filled and the structure itself trembled and threatened to give way. The safety of the inhabitants of Gaysport now became an object of interest. The water entered the place through the flats above town and at Dannals' tavern. The street was hidden by more than two feet of water. In some of the houses the inmates were forced to remove from the lower to the upper stories, until the water subsided. The manufactories below the town were somewhat damaged by the flood. On Monday morning we went to the place and saw many evidences of a prodigious overflowing. Fences, embankments, and machinery were swept away. Some injury was done to the gas works. The premises of the furnace of Watson & Co. were completely drenched; fortunately the works were not in operation. No human lives were lost. The pig pens of Gaysport, we are informed, suffered some. The railroad from here to Altoona sustained some injury, from drift, and water. One bridge was carried away so that after the train went out on Saturday evening the communication was interrupted, and the mail had to be carried by way of the plank road. On Tuesday the trains began to run through. We also learn that quite a number of bridges and dams in the county have been carried away, among them the Waterstreet dam, the three mile dam, and the bridge over the river near Gen. B. F. Bell's in Antes township. A small incident occurred on Saturday night which served to heighten the scene. An alarm of fire in Gaysport was raised and amid falling torrents, and darkness that almost could be felt, scores of people rushed toward the bridge with lanterns in their hands screaming and shouting. When they arrived there they learned that the fire was trifling and had been put out. But it was interesting to observe the people as they stood on and around the bridge. Many of them feared to cross it. The roaring of the flood and the darkness terrified them so much. How the hearts of those really in danger must have shrunk within them! Nothing we believe is so sublime as the raging of a storm of waters in the dead of night.

☞ Court is in session this week and doing an active business. Last week the Quarter Sessions was sitting upon the trial of a great deal of petty criminal matter and concluded without saddling any costs upon the county, but making either the prosecutor or the defendant pay them. So much reform we were allowed to witness in the management of the criminal business of our courts.

Below are the proceedings:

Com. vs. Edmond Trinbatte—Indictment, Assault and Battery. Defendant "not guilty," and Bridget Corrigan, the Prosecutrix, to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. John McMahon—Indictment, assault and battery. Defendant found guilty.

Com. vs. Cristopher Malone—Indictment, assault and battery, riot and malicious mischief. Defendant guilty as to assault, &c., and not guilty as to riot and malicious mischief.

Com. vs. William Bible, David Edmundson, Riley Pratt and John McCormick—Indictment, rescue, &c. Defendant not guilty, and J. M. Harper, prosecutor, to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Elijah Ferree—Indictment, sending threatening letters, libel, &c. Not guilty but pay the costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Wilson—Indictment, misdemeanor in not publishing bank statement. Defendant found not guilty, but to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com vs. Thos. Wilson—Indictment for same offence. Defendant not guilty, and David T. Caldwell, the prosecutor, to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Lucy Robinson—Indictment, murder, &c. Defendant pleads guilty, to concealing the death of a bastard child, and District Attorney enters nol. pros. as to the other counts in indictment.

☞ The *Tribune* editors seem to have lost their sight when they say certain articles were "coupled" which they read in a "printer" of our last issue. One of them was only misplaced—the *coupling* was all right for a good printer to read.

☞ During Court we had the pleasure of shaking hands with many of our old friends and acquaintances. They all expressed great pleasure at our new enterprise of publishing the *Whig*—of its good print, neatness, goodness, &c. One of them went even so far as to say that it was the *best* paper in the county. But we want this kept quiet. Several of them proposed to raise clubs of subscribers for us. This took us down, but we could not but consent that they might do so. Indeed we agreed to give a premium of one paper for one year for ten good subscribers for the same time. Of course, we would not agree to take cash in advance, but we will agree to take from the farmer, wheat, rye, oats, hay, corn, potatoes, cabbage, onions, wood and such other articles as he might have for sale. From the mechanic anything in his line and pay the boot in cash.

FIRE.—On Sunday, the 3d inst., the store of Jas. M. Kinkead at the Yellow Springs, in this county, was destroyed by fire. It was the work of an incendiary; a negro man named John Dorson. It appears that he is a strange negro and was lurking in that neighborhood for a short time and at last breaking into the store robbed and burnt it. The exasperated citizens upon discovering the perpetrator of the act caught him and placed a rope upon his neck and were leading him to the nearest tree to suspend him when some of the more considerate appealed to the others to allow him to abide the punishments of the law. The black scoundrel is now here in jail to await his trial.

☞ Our friend Major Williams of the U. S. A. was in town this week with a long tailed blue lashing about his heels. Go it Major while you're young.

Also—the man with a military cap on, T. C. M'Dowell Esq; looking ready to walk into a fight with the rebels.

☞ The Chimney Rock Furnace, of this place, owned by Messrs. Wood, Morrell & Co., of Johnstown, Cambria county, for some time standing idle, is undergoing repairs and will be in blast again about the first of January next. They propose to pay cash for labor.

DROWNED.—A German by the name of John Fat while crossing a stream near Newry, on Saturday night during the storm, fell in and was drowned. The unfortunate man, as appears from an inquest held by Geo. Koon, Esq., was intoxicated and thus came to an untimely end. A warning to others!

Into the Army.

While there are many objectionable features in the regular army, which must be abolished, or the service will become one of tyranical exactions and impositions, many distinctions have been drawn between our soldiers and those of European nations, proving the superiority of our service, but there yet remains one feature which we have not seen mentioned elsewhere, viz: the manner in which recruits are obtained, and the supervision maintained over them when they have left for the seat of war. We deem the subject one of importance in treating of the *morale* of the force which to-day lines the banks of the Potomac, and hunts the traitorous cowards in Missouri.

In the English army, for instance, recruiting is a business. Special arts are necessary to success,—the scarlet dress, the military swagger, the voluble, jesting, bragging tongue, music and the intoxica-cup. The recruit is usually a raw country lad, or a mechanic on a debauch. He is engaged in conversation, plied with drink, the shilling is thrust into his hand and in another moment he flaunts a knot of gay ribbons from his hat or breast. These are picked up one by one at different places, and forwarded to some rendezvous, thence to a distant station. The bounty offered in ordinary times is equal to $25, but out of this, the "kit" has to be furnished, and when ready for marching orders the victim finds himself destitute of means, and shorn of those bright hopes with which imagination clothed his career as he listened to the tongue of the recruiting sergeant. He goes to the battle ennobled by no grand and immortal sentiment, unwatched by the public eye, and never more to be known among men, save by the execution of some rare and all but superhuman act.

We turn with a feeling of pride to the manner in which, within six months, 300,000 men have been raised from the loyal states of the Union. No syren voice could have done it, nothing but the inspirations of liberty and a patriotism that will never die. No offers of honor and reward are made, which cannot be and are not redeemed. There is deception nowhere, because there is need of none. Men from every rank have gone forth to share the hardest labors of a long campaign. Each recruit is the subject of special advantages. He knows that he shall not be forgotten. The press has taken cognizance of his act, published his name, it follows him to the rendezvous, records his regiment, company and rank. Keeps step with him on the tedious and perilous march, watches him in the obstinate and bloody fight, repeats at his home fire-sides his conduct, branding the cowards with an infamy which will extend to the third and fourth generation, or giving a prominence to the brave which will extend to the third and fourth generation, or giving a prominence to the brave which will secure, not only lasting remembrance, but grateful rewards from the people he has honored and served. Under such auspices what might our armies not achieve, and to these may be added the constant care and kindness of our best and noblest women. No army in the world goes to its work of death, so cared for, and prayed for, as ours.—*Penn'a Telegraph.*

Kentucky.

The New York *Times*, of Nov. 2, says in speaking of Kentucky as having been the "dark and bloody ground" of former years, that:

It will be strange indeed if Kentucky, after wearing for half a century the historic and blood-bought appellation of the "dark and bloody ground," should in these latter years, and in the dreadful civil war of the Republic, earn a yet more deep-stained title to its historic fame. Is it the predestined doom of all the fairest lands of earth that they shall drink the deepest of human blood, as they do also of the choicest dews and rains of heaven? Kentucky is one of the garden spots of earth—mild in climate, exuberant in fertility, pleasing the eye by noble pasture lands, and gladdening the heart by teeming wealth of field and fruit and flower. Such *Homes* are seen nowhere else, except perhaps, in England,—so lordly are the mansions, so large the expanse of well-trimmed grazing lands, so fat and fine the herds that browse and rest beneath the friendly shade. It is a rare and goodly land. Its traveled citizens, in the pride and satisfaction of their patriotism, often call Kentucky the "Italy of the United States,"—so sunny are its skies, so genial its airs, so prodigal its cultivated fields, so bright-eyed and joyous its maidens.

Such is the State that is now to be struggled for. On its fair bosom are to be fought, not only the battles that determine its own destiny, but the battles of the godless ambition of other populations, seeking there to determine their bloody issues. How like Italy, indeed! The latter, the battle-ground of Europe, and fertile with the blood-watering of nations: Kentucky, the doomed theatre of the dire struggle that rages between all the American States! The result may be the ruin of the famed and much loved Kentucky. But even in that case, the traces of her beauty and glory would linger through future ages; and, hereafter, poets will sing of Kentucky, as has been sung of Italy:

"Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful; thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
With an immaculate charm that cannot be effaced."

Extensive Robbery.

For some time past the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad company have been seriously annoyed by the pilfering of goods from their depot at Pittsburg, having missed from the platform within a few weeks boxes of shoes, hats and caps, bonnets, a trunk of dry goods, and a box containing forty overcoats. The latest depredation was committed on Sunday night of last week, when the box of overcoats was taken. The thieves entered the depot from the canal side, and cutting open the box with a pen knife, removed the contents. Vigorous efforts were made to ferret out the guilty parties by Mr. Hackett, of Cleveland, the detective in the employ of the company, assisted by the Independent Police of Pittsburg, and on Friday morning a clue was obtained which led to the arrest of a party, who, if he did not actually assist in the robberies, at least permitted his house to be used as a depository for the stolen property.

Augustus Cimiotti, son of a pawnbroker of Pittsburg, informed officer Hague, on Friday morning that an old man named Horatio H. Jordon, had pawned two new overcoats, representing that he had purchased a lot at Harrisburg recently, and desired to get a little money immediately to pay his rent. Mr. Hague, in company with officers John Fox and Bernard Dougherty, proceeded to Jordon's house, on Friday, between one and two o'clock, arrested Jordon, and succeeded in recovering all the goods stolen—thirty-three overcoats, a box of shoes and bonnets, a lot of very fine dry goods, &c. While searching the house, a young man made his way to the top of the roof through a trap door, in order to avoid arrest. Placing the box of bonnets on the trap door, he sat down upon it, to prevent being followed, but he quickly left his seat when officer Dougherty informing him that unless he did so he (the officer) would shoot through the door and box.—He jumped from the roof of the house to that of an adjoining building, a distance of about twenty feet, made his way to the street, and escaped.

Jordon was taken before Alderman Owston and committed for a futher hearing.—The stolen goods were given into the possession of the railroad company, the officers retaining a few articles to produce on the trial. Jordon is quite an old man, and has resided in Pittsburg a long time.—The person who escaped will scarcely be arrested, but will at least sojourn in some other place than Pittsburg for some time to come.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ Gen. Fremont has been removed; he has made his farewell address to his soldiers, calling upon them to stand by Gen. Hunter, his successor.

General Baker's Bravery.

General Baker, calm as when speaking in the Senate, walked coolly up and down the lines, amid the fiercest fire, and, with a cheerful, placed voice, kept encouraging his men. It was a matter of constant wonder to all engaged, that no shot brought him down. Thus the fight raged, the enemy only occasionally leaving his covert, and our troops fighting mainly in "the open." Tired of this, the General determined to make one wholesale effort to drive them from the woods, and charging up to them, forced them to give ground in their whole front; but the retiring ebb was checked by a bank of numbers in the rear, and a double row of rifles, serried and interlocked from files of kneeling and standing troops, poured a deadly volley into our audacious lines, bringing us not only to a pause, but to a temporary falling back.—The re-flow of the sanguiuary wave left Baker ten yards in front but calm and as cool as ever. Then turning, as for a new example, he pointed out a rebel officer who at this moment rode near on a white horse, named him as General Johnston,, and suddenly asked some one to hand him a pistol. As he reached forward to receive the weapon, a tall man stepped out from amid the prevailing smoke, and walking up to within five feet of him, levelled his revolver shot him in the head. He kept firing, delivering the three or four shots rapidly into the body as it fell, and stopped, as if to lift, and bear it off. At this moment Captain Beriel rushed forward, and placing his revolver to the ear of the bending figure, shot him through the brain.

WASHINGTON Oct. 28.—Reliable information from Virginia confirms the story of discontent and murmuring, not only in the camps, but among all classes, at the management of affairs by the so-called Southern Government, which subjects them to continual sacrifices and privations, and bestows no advantages in return. It is believed that but for the averaging presence of the Southern army, Eastern Virginia would now be ready to return to loyalty. Many evidences of welcome are displayed by the inhabitants of Loudon county towards the newly arrived troops of Gen. Banks.

It is well understood here that the reports of the intended interferance with our blockades by European powers, are, for the most part, the invention of cotton speculators.

THE TRIAL OF THE SAVANNAH PIRATES, at New York, has resulted in a failure of the jury to find a verdict. The jury, at the time of its discharge, stood; in relation to the accused, as follows: Eight for conviction of the whole of the prisoners; four opposed. Three of the latter favored a verdict of guilty in the cases of the first three officers. The prisoners were remanded for a new trial, for which no day has yet been appointed.

Markets.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Nov. 7, 1861.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID —BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 90
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 15
" " Red,	1 00
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	40
Oats " "	25
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	31
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Hay per ton,	8 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	4 00
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

Flour per bbl.—Superfine,	$5.25a5.55
" " Extra,	5.62a6.70
" " Fancy Brands,	6.50a7.50
Wheat per bush.—Pa. & West'n,	1.23a1.25
" " Southern,	1.27a1.40
Rye—Penn'a,	0.63
Oats—Penn'a,	37a90
Corn,	56

Pittsburg Markets.

MONDAY, November 4, 1861.—The rather unexpected advance in freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has had a depressing effect on the Flour and Grain markets. The rate on flour has been increased 58c ₱ bbl, and grain 29c ₱ 100 lbs. The result of this will be to cut off the entire shipping demanded from Pittsburg for the Eastern markets, and more than that it is a direct violation of an act passed by the Legislature at its last session bearing on this subject.

Married.

On Thursday evening the 24th ult., by the Rev. A. H. Sembower, at his residence, Mr. WM. W. BURBANK and Miss SUE FIGART, all of Altoona.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. B. Bausman, Mr. FREDERICK C. TRITLE, of Waynesborough, to Miss LIZZIE A. MAXWELL, of this place.

Died.

At his residence, in Sinking Valley, Blair county, Pa., Sept. 29, 1861, Mr. PHILIP BRIDENDAUGH, aged 7[illegible] years and 6 months.

At his residence, in L[illegible]nce township, Clearfield co., on [illegible]N, aged 79 years.

Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.
Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

For Sewing Machines.
JONAS BROOK & BRO'S
PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON
200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,
For upper thread,
and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,
For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each, assorted Nos., by
WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

CAMPBELL'S
Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar
NEWSPAPER PRESS!

FOR the above sum in cash I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven with ease at the rate of
SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,
on any kind of a job from a colored Poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 x 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen, done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months, $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address
A. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 8. 16 Spruce Street, New York.

COAL.
JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.
J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

ELECTION OF MANAGERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Altoona and Clearfield Plank Road and Turnpike Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretary, in Altoona, on Monday Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Managers, for the ensuing year.
J. W. KESSLER, Sect.
Oct. 25, 1861.

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
References:
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co Penna.

NEW STOVES,
TIN AND HEET-IRON WARE,
IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook.

The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING
put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c., the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.
LOUIS GOLDMAN
Oct. 18, '61-3m

PENNSYLVANIA.

HER ARMED FORCE IN THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

We submit this statement, prepared from official records, as the most correct and only reliable estimate that has yet been made as to the actual contribution of men, by Pennsylvania, to the federal forces. It is a plain grooping of facts in figures, the perusal of which must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian:

Under the first requisition of the general government, Pennsylvania furnished—

25 *Regiments*, numbering in the aggregate	20,175

These were the *three months* men, put into the field in April, whose term of service expired in July last.

She also furnished—

4 *Regiments*, called for by the United States directly, for three years or during the war, amounting in the aggregate to	5,594

These four regiments were put into the field previous to the expiration of the three months term of enlistment, and are, of course, still in the service.

Also—

15 *Regiments*, constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, comprising 13 regiments of infantry, 1 of artillery and 1 of cavalry, numbering	15,653

She has now in the service, including the four regiments just mentioned, and the Penn'a Volunteer Reserve Corps—

50 *Regiments*, of which six are rifle regiments, and 6 *Companies* of infantry, numbering	55,407
6 *Regiments* of cavalry, numbering	6,628
1 *Regiment and* 3 *Companies* of artillery, numbering	1,545
making an aggregate in service of	63,580
If to this be added the men of Pennsylvania enlisted in Western Virginia, in the district of Columbia Volunteers, in the Maryland brigade, in regiments along the northern border of the state, and in Philadelphia for regiments of other states, estimated at	6,400
the above aggregate of men now *in service* is swollen to	69,980

She is now preparing to enter the service—

24 *Reg'ts* of infantry, numbering	25,128
5 *Regiments and* 4 *Companies* of cavalry, numbering	5,650
2 *Companies* of artillery,	312
making an aggregate of	31,090

Of the regiments preparing for service, she has now in camp ready to go into actual service—

9 *Regiments* of infantry, numbering	9,423
3 *Regiments* of cavalry, numbering	3,414
making an addition of	12,837
to the —now in service,	69,980
and showing *Pennsylvanians* actually in the field to the number of	82,817
When the remaining 17 *Regiments* and 6 *Companies*, numbering men, now preparing, shall be ready to enter the service, which is expected will be accomplished within the next six weeks,	18,253
It will appear that Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,175 three months men, mustered out of service in July last, will be	101,070

The quota of men called for from Pennsylvania by the last proclamation of the President, was 75,000, and thus it is shown by the above, that the authorities have succeeded in exceeding this amount by *twenty-six thousand men!* In doing this, it is also worthy of notice, that there are throughout the state thousands of men ready to respond to any further requisition that may be made on the authorities of Pennsylvania for increased numbers, and there is material yet left among our mountains to form at least fifty more regiments, if it is deemed that the old Keystone State should contribute that increase to suppress rebellion.

These statements based on the most reliable facts and figures, show a result such as no other state in the Union can exhibit, notwithstanding the social and religious organization of our communities renders a vast portion of our people conscientious on the subject of bearing arms against their fellow men in any cause or for any purpose. In Philadelphia, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks and Chester counties, where the Quaker sentiment and religion to a large extent prevail, the enlistment of men was immense—and in counties also where the Mennonite sect numbers a vast portion of the population, the same energy was manifested to swell our army and contribute financially to the support of the government. Beyond Philadelphia, there are counties in the commonwealth which have forwarded entire regiments, while along our borders, as we show in figures, the enlistments for other states was immense.

Taken altogether we submit this statement with pride, because it places Pennsylvania in the position justly her due, of having, first, given birth to the Declaration of Independence, second, that the convention to form the Constitution was held within her limits, and now she sends forth from her midst, and from among her bravest and most hardy sons, a larger force to sustain the Declaration of Independence and vindicate the Constitution and laws, than has been contributed by any other commonwealth in the Union.—*Penn'a Tel.*

U. S SANITARY COMMISSION.

For the relief of the Sick and Wounded of the Federal Army, Wheeling Depot.

ROOMS, No. 105½ MAIN STREET,
Wheeling, Va., October 14, 1861.

To the Women of Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania:

The Sanitary Commission organized by the United States Government, to promote the health, happiness and efficiency of the soldiers in the army, has established an Agency in Wheeling Va., in care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, for the reception and distribution of Hospital Stores for the army in Western Virginia.

The plan of organization and wants of the Sanitary Commission, as well as the evidence of its usefulness, are given in the accompanying Circular, to which your attention is respectfully directed. Contributions of the articles herein enumerated are solicited from all who are loyal to our cause. Donations should be carefully packed, marked with the address given below, and forwarded FREE OF EXPENSE to the commission.

All such donations will be promptly acknowledged, and carefully dispensed to supply wants known by actual inspection to exist.

All Letters and Packages should be addressed to "U. S. Sanitary Commission, care Dr. C. D. Griswold, 205½ Main Street, Wheeling, Va."

Respectfully yours,
T. L. NEWBERRY, M, D.
Associate Secretary U. S. S. Commission.
C. D. GRISWOLD, M. D.
U. S. Inspector for Western Va.
D. L. L. FRACKNER,
Receiving Agent, Wheeling, Va.

HOSPITAL STORES WANTED BY THE UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMISSION.

1st. HOSPITAL SHIRTS of two breadths yard wide, unbleached muslin, one and a half yard at flap; length of collar twenty inches; depth of arm-hole twelve inches; length of sleeve three fourths yards; hem at wrist and leave open ten inches; length of slit in front one yard; with a piece four inches wide lapping under; fasten with four tape strings.

Not more than one fourth of the stock shall be made by the above rule—for the rest, make plain loose night shirts, ordinary pattern, 1¼ yards long. A few may be made open all the way down the back, fastened up with tapes.

2d. HOSPITAL DRAWERS, one and a fourth yards in length, one breadth yard wide, unbleached muslin in each leg; length from waist to crotch, on back, 22 inches, in front 18 inches with three buttons, hem and drawing around the waist and at each ancle.

Loose drawers of ordinary patterns are also required. A large proportion of these hospital garments ought at this season, to be made of light flannel, or canton flannel. The flannel used should be mixed with cotton, as less liable to shrink.

3d. Towels, Handkerchiefs, loose Slippers, *Woolen Socks.*

4th. BED LINEN.—Bed sacking, 7 feet long, 3 feet wide; pillow sacking, 16 inches wide, 36 inches long; sheets 4 feet wide, 8 feet long.

5th. LINT made from *linen* rags, either scraped or raveled in short threads. The linen must be perfectly clean and free from any taint of disease.

6th. BANDAGES.—*First*, ROLLERS, from one to four inches wide, about four yards long, of soft cotton or flannel, rolled very hard and smothly. *Second*, ABDOMINAL, or thick flannel; length, one and three quarters yards, to overlap in front; width, ten to thirteen inches, with narrow gores at the hips; three and a half inches high, and two inches wide at the bottom, with three broad taps on each side attached upon or above the gores. Old linen and cotton pieces, without seams or selvedges; for compresses and dressings.

Cotton batting and wadding, Oil Silk, Castile Soap and Sponges.

7th. Jellies, dried or canned fruits of every kind, tomatoes, sweet corn, (put up in sealed cans,) also light groceries in parcels, as tea, rice, corn starch, farina, sago, peral barley; oat meal, yeast cakes and yeast powders, brandy, native wines and cordials in pint bottles.

8th. BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.—"The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture and large quantities ordered from abroad have not arrived. To relieve pressing necessities contributions are invited from the surplus of families. The regulation army blanket weigh five pounds but good, sound woolen blankets, weighing not less than four pounds, will be gladly received at the office of the United States Quartermaster in the principal towns of the loyal states, and applied to the use of the troops. To such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above will be paid. M. C. MEIGS.
Quartermaster Gen. U.S."

Every blanket or quilt sent to the Sanitary Commission is equivalent in value to the nation to a blanket supplied as above by the Quartermaster General. The hospital must be provided as well as the camps. FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Sec'y.

Keeping Apples in Germany—An American Fruit Cellar.

John Rossbach; Essex Co., N. J., writes to the *American Agriculturist* that he formerly superintended a large orchard in Germany, where the fruit was preserved as follows: A large cellar was provided, seven feet in depth, half of it being built above ground. The walls were 2½ feet thick, and 13 windows were made; shelves, 2 feet wide, and one foot apart, were erected around this room and though the center, leaving passages to walk between. The fruit was all picked carefully by hand, and placed in single layers on the shelves. Except in freezing weather the windows were left open, and during severe cold they were covered with straw. All decaying apples were removed at once, being readily detected as they lay upon the shelves. The fruit kept in good order until late in Spring.

REMARKS.—This is an excellent method, if not the very best one for preserving apples well all through the Winter and Spring. We began a similar practice twenty-five years ago, and succeeded well in the colder latitude of 43°. The cellar then constructed, and still in use, is arranged as follows: It is 8 feet high, well drained, and free from dampness—the walls being laid in mortar, well plastered on the inside, and the floor made as solid and dry as stone by a coat of hydraulic mortar. The windows are hung on hinges, and are double glazed—glass on the outer and inner sides of the sashes. Frost is kept out, but the windows are always open except in the coldest weather. The cellar is divided into two distinct apartments.—The warmer one under the constantly heated kitchen and living room, is devoted to potatoes, root crops and general family use. The other one, the fruit cellar, is kept down nearly to the freezing point. The fruit shelves are arranged around the outside, near the walls, and in tiers across the middle portions of the room. Posts or scantlings are set up in pairs—the pairs being six feet apart, and the posts 2½ feet from each other. Cross pieces for holding the shelves are nailed across the uprights—one 8 inches from the ground, the next 18 inches above the first, the next as much higher, there being four shelves in each tier, arranged like berths in a ship or canal boat. Narrow boards are laid on for shelves, with large cracks between them to admit a free circulation of air. Narrow side pieces keep the fruit from falling off. The outside tiers of shelves are far enough from the walls to allow a passage way.—The apples are carefully placed on the shelves, two to four deep, according to their abundance. Beginning at one end the fruit is sorted over every eight or ten days, and any apple slightly diseased or injured is thrown out. The apples thus placed on these shelves, and in a constantly cool dry atmosphere, keep sound for many months. For smaller quantities, fewer shelves will be needed, but the cellar should always be kept cool and airy, whatever the quantity of fruit stored.

CABBAGE FOR WINTER.—By our mode of having green cabbage all winter, it is sometimes good up to May. It is This:—Dig shallow trenches in a dry part of the garden—say two feet apart—in which *plane* the cabbages (which must be carefully taken from their beds with all the roots) pretty closely; then erect over them a low scaffolding, the posts being two feet from the ground; let it be a little higher in the middle to carry off the water, and cover with straw or corn fodder, butts down.—This costs little labor or skill, and will give you cabbage through the winter and spring about as fresh and good as in October.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

☞Ellis B. Schnabel has been released from Fort Lafayette, where he was a prisoner since August last. Since the first commitment, July 20, there have been 180 prisoners sent to Fort Lafayette. Of these, Charles Barkley has been removed to Bedloe's, and Marshall Kane to Governor's Island; nine privateer prisoner's have been taken to the Tombs to await their trial; and ninety-six have been discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, leaving at this date (October 26) 73 prisoners at the fort.

☞ Charges that certain officers of Volunteer Regiments have been furnishing information to the enemy are said to be rife at Washington. Stranger things have happened. The Revolution furnished one traitor General; why shouldn't we hand down to future ages a brace of unfaithful captains?

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that they set apart

THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman; and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

(L. S.) GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE.

Having received the new postage stamps notice is hereby given that I will exchange the new for the old stamps for six days from this date, after which time the old stamps will not be received at this office.

HARRIET M. STEWART, P. M.
Tyrone P. O., Oct. 29, 1861.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c, the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.

Oct. 18, '61-3m

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf

Trial List for October Term, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

E J Bollinger vs Downs & Co
John Hays & Son vs D Kirkpatrick & Sons
Elizabeth J Leamer vs WK Hemphill & Co &al
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co
McClanahan Jack & Co vs William Conrow
Jos Dysart vs B O'Friel's heirs
E McMillan for use vs Getty & Patterson
T Banks vs F W Rauch
T Barnes vs Paul Mauk
Jas Malone vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs

SECOND WEEK.

John Miller vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs Same
Charles Hughes vs G L Lloyd
George Wehn vs Jane Beals
B O'Friel's Administratrixs vs AM White &Co
Taylor & Bacon vs James M Lytle
C Garber's Executors vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs A P Wilson
John Fox vs Union Insurance Company
Henry McMullen vs A McClain
McNamara's Adx vs Wm Lyon
Jacob Ressler vs Shoenberger's Executors
D Good's use vs D Watson et al
Wm Buchanan's use vs B O'Friel's Adm'rs
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller et al
Brotherlin vs Hagerty & Harmon
A M & R White vs R M Lemon & Co
E B Isett vs John Miller
Daniel Shannon vs George Wehn
Joseph P Brinton vs John Dougnerty
C H F Hench vs Jacob Good
Chas Hughes vs Penna R R Co
Louis Plack vs John D Hughes
Blair Co Iron & Coal Co vs R M Lemon
McFarlane's Admx vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Daniel Glass vs J Falkner and others
James D Rea vs Kemp and Lust
Same vs C Lust
Mrs R S Lytle vs Jos Steel
Andrew Biddle vs John Breneman & al
S & R Kergan vs James Alexander
Alsop & Shriver vs Alex Dobbins
R H Campbell vs Watson, White & Co
W P Dysart vs H Haupt et al
John Miller vs Penna R R Co
Chaffee, Stout & Co vs A Patterson
Knile & Carroll vs W Casey
C Wendell vs A. M and R White & Co
D H Hofius' Adm'r vs E H and E S Lytle
Lorenz and Leamer vs J L Hemphill et al
Ashby and Rocap vs Dr H T Coffey
J Wilkes' Ex'r vs A and E Patterson
Geo W Mauk vs M B Lingenfelter
H Crumbecker vs Wm Donaldson
A Byers et al vs Evan Williams
Elias Baker vs David Trexler
J S Medara and Co vs Brotherlin
A L Hrlidar vs Same
E McGraw vs J M Lindsey et al
H Irven vs J Shoemaker
McClanahan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherlin
M Cassiday vs John Tate
Ellen Bouslough vs Jacob Bouslough
E Hoover's Adm'rs vs J B Hoover et al
H Y Brady vs J K Ely
Peter Campbell vs Same
Wm Harlin vs Frazier
Devries, Stephens & Thomas vs H L Ake etal
C Campbell & Bro vs Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad Company
W Innes Adm'r vs John Innes' Executors
Josiah Diehl vs D C Mc Cormic
Allegheny Coal Co vs H McClelland
Mc Cormic vs Thos McNamara

JOS. BALDRIGE, Prothonotary.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 29th day of July, A. D. 1861, I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION,

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at he Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the *First Monday* (*4th day*) *of Nov.* 1861. for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 18, day of Oct., A. D. 1861, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

JAMES FUNK, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, dated at Hollidaysburg, the 29th of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the hands and seals of the Hon. Geo. Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Honorables Samuel Dean and Adam Moses his associates, Judges of the county of Blair, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment and presentments, made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within said county, or all persons who are or shall hereafter be committed for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION

throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the

Fourth Monday (*28th day*) *of Oct.* 1861. and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then there to prosecute them as it shall be just; and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within the said county, be there in their proper persons, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 18, day of Oct. A. D. 1861, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

JAMES FUNK, Sheriff.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, ad-among the aims to which this journal has ever hered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, fromwhich the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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